

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1827-1927

THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS.



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THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY OF ONTARIO

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TORONTO, CANADA—OCTOBER, 1927



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The First One Hundred Years

TORONTO, CANADA—OCTOBER, 1927



THE EASTERN GATE

# The First Century of the University of Toronto

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IT IS often difficult to indicate the beginning of things: and this holds in respect of the University of Toronto. For the primary impulse credit might be given to John Graves Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of the province of Upper Canada, who proposed that a university should be founded, and at whose suggestion the Legislature, in 1798, after he had left, set aside 500,000 acres of waste lands for purposes of education, half of which was to be allotted for the establishment of a university. But the present year has been chosen for these celebrations because on March 15th, 1827, authorization was given by Royal Charter under King George IV, chiefly at the instance of the Reverend Dr. John Strachan, to found King's College. Some of its conditions were as follows:—

(1) It placed the executive government of the university in the hands of a council, consisting of the chancellor, the president, and seven members, who were required to be members of the Church of England, and to subscribe to her articles.

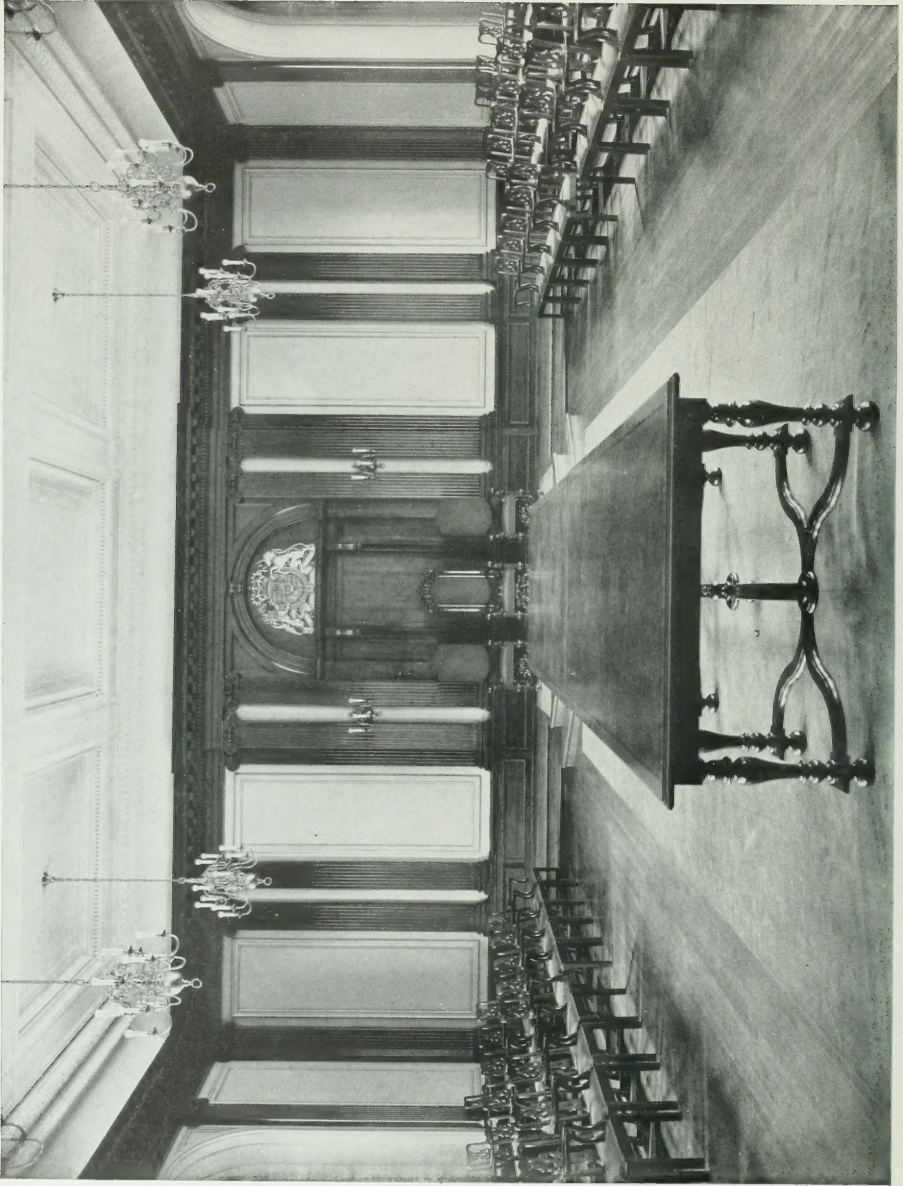
(2) It required the president of the university to be a clergyman of the Church of England, and in fact made the Archdeacon of York president *ex officio*.

(3) It made the Anglican bishop of the diocese the official visitor.

(4) It restricted degrees in divinity to persons in holy orders in the Church of England.

This exclusiveness provoked such controversy that the university question was for years a political issue of the first importance, and teaching did not begin in King's College until 1843. In the interval, in 1829, Sir John Colborne had established "a minor college", now known as "Upper Canada College", for high school work, and it was expected by many that it might be the nucleus of a university. Partly also in reaction against the King's College charter Victoria College at Cobourg and Queen's College at Kingston had begun to teach university subjects in 1841 and 1842 respectively. There is, therefore, good reason for regarding the year 1827 as the most important initial date in our history.

We find it hard to understand those days, so different is the world in which we live. Nearly all the older Canadian universities were children of that period and went through similar struggles for similar reasons. Several of them owed their origin to powerful personalities, whose aim it was to reproduce in these sparsely settled provinces the ideas as to liberal education which they themselves



THE SENATE CHAMBER—SIMCOE HALL

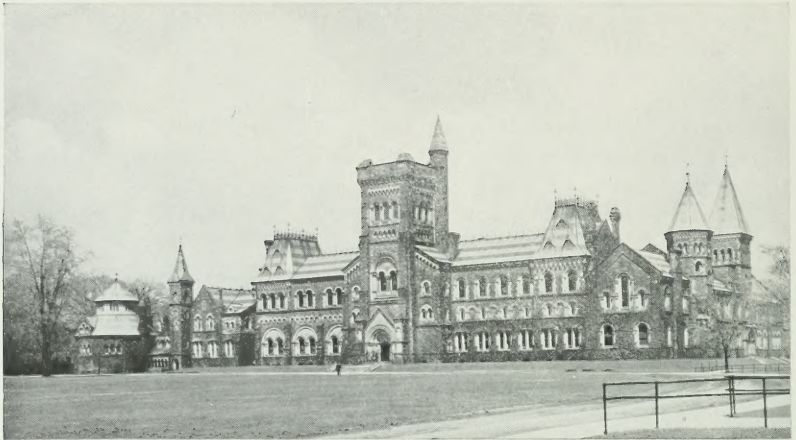


had learned in England and Ireland where social and ecclesiastical exclusiveness reigned. Even in England the national Church held it a duty to promote through education of every grade a patriotism which was essentially the maintenance of the *status quo*, and it was inevitable that the leaders of the government in these colonies should have brought with them from England the same ideas. But what they did not consider, except under compulsion, was that this was a land of pioneers, a great majority of whom did not belong to the Church of England. Within this Province there was no social solidarity. Each section sought to secure its rights and conserve its own privileges. There were loyalists and suspected American newcomers; farmers and frontier men over against the men of the town; British radicals jealous of the upper class officials; dissenters opposed to Anglicans. The people were poor, indeed the economic situation of certain classes was desperate at times. Conditions therefore did not favour a tolerant mind nor the contemplative attitude which might reflect upon what would be best in the circumstances for higher education. But in England also the world was moving fast; democracy was coming in with sweeping change; science was imperiously at work, and the English Universities Royal Commission of 1852 was a sign of the new era. Such then was the period in which King's College gradually took shape.

The history of the University of Toronto divides itself into four well defined epochs:—King's College and its progressive secularisation 1827-49; The University of Toronto in isolation 1850-89; The Consummation of Federation 1889-1905; Unification and Expansion 1905-27.

1. King's College and its progressive secularisation. Competition bitter and prolonged between Bishop Strachan and his opponents marks this period. Inch by inch, withstanding governors as well as political and ecclesiastical foes with unflinching courage, he had to yield, until in 1849 the Baldwin government removed the last vestiges of the exclusive charter, and to signify the change created in 1850 the new name, University of Toronto, for the institution. For its day King's College maintained good standards. McCaul was a classical scholar of distinction who introduced the Dublin curriculum as far as might be, and Croft brought the newest scientific spirit from London and Berlin. There were also professors of law and medicine. The University of to-day and the intellectual life of the Province are greatly indebted to old King's College. During these years Victoria College adhered to the curriculum that was then in vogue in the United States. McCaul and Ryerson, the heads of the two colleges, represented differing types of higher education.

2. But in 1850 there was more than the change of name, and in 1853, ostensibly on the model of the University of London, the University of Toronto became an examining body and University College was created to continue the arts work of King's College in the enjoyment of all its endowments. All professional teaching ceased and for a generation was left to the idealism and the financial insufficiency of members of the various professions. This move was prompted by the



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



VICTORIA COLLEGE

hope that the rival universities would enter into affiliation with the University of Toronto, a vain hope, however, for many years. Rivalries and antagonisms still flared up from time to time. Every College was in straits; students were poor, and fees had to be low; but each strove heroically to maintain its own ideal. Added to the former rivals of University College was Trinity College, which Bishop Strachan with astonishing tenacity had established in Toronto in 1852 to promote the convictions which in 1827 he had embodied in the charter of King's College. Realising that political action might be invoked at any time by their rivals for the purpose of securing a share of the endowments, the authorities of University College proceeded quietly in 1856 to erect a permanent home for it upon an extensive scale, and in 1859 the Norman building, which still commands the university site, was completed at a cost of some \$300,000. Shortly after this, also, younger graduates, among whom may be mentioned Edward Blake, and Adam Crooks, arose for the defence of their alma mater against the mighty, and for a while danger to the endowments was averted. But the money question would not down. Sometimes, however, sweet are the uses of adversity and, after the lapse of hard years, ugly rivalry was crowned by the precious jewel of Federation. In the early eighties far-seeing men began to realise that the only hope for the higher education of the Province lay in the unification of effort. Representatives of the interested colleges entered into negotiations and felt their way towards a scheme of federation which was embodied in an Act of the Legislature in 1887; but the *annus mirabilis* of the university was 1889 when it was brought into effect, crowning the labours of many but especially of the late Dr. Nathanael Burwash, President of Victoria College, and of one who, fortunately, presides over these celebrations, our Chancellor, Sir William Mulock.

3. The carrying into effect of this statesmanlike Act inaugurated the Era of Federation. At first only Victoria entered alongside University College. A fine site was provided for it and friends bravely raised large sums for new buildings and equipment. Trinity entered in 1903, and St. Michael's College, which is conducted by the Basilian order, and had been affiliated with the University for many years, grew in strength so that in 1910 it was able to assume the full responsibilities of federation. Queen's University, though inclined to federate at an earlier stage, had in the meantime erected a substantial building and under the powerful leadership of Dr. George Monro Grant went its own way.

As federation is one of the most important contributions that has been made to academic organization within the Dominion of Canada, a few words may be devoted to its exposition. It is confined to the arts colleges, the constituency of University College being the Province of Ontario, and its principle is that while each college is maintained by its own constituency all have equal and similar standing and rights in the Council of the Faculty of Arts and in the Senate of the University. Each federated University holds its degree-conferring powers, except in Divinity, in abeyance. The College has jurisdiction over its own students, receives and retains their fees, gives instruction in the languages, except



TRINITY COLLEGE



ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

Italian and Spanish, and in Ethics, and provides a liberal measure of residential life and social opportunity. The classes of the University, its libraries, laboratories and museums are open on equal terms to all; the courses and examinations are laid down and conducted by the Council of the Faculty of Arts and by the Senate of the University which also confers the degrees.

Doubtless the constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was before the minds of those who brought the Toronto system into being, but this is based upon the different principle that Federation is confined to Arts, and that with the exception of University College, each college preserves its own religious atmosphere. The undergraduates, however, from all the colleges meet together for academic, athletic, and social purposes and own a common loyalty to the University. Liberty and variety have been secured within a larger academic unity, and college lines have been obliterated in respect of the general policies of university development.

Even after 1889 the Legislature was slow in giving aid to the University. Growing pains troubled the youthful organism, and external professional schools were not offering the education that the people of the province required. There were two rival medical schools dependent upon voluntary effort, and Engineering, after feeble beginnings in 1871, was in 1877 housed by the Legislature and supported by it as the School of Practical Science, independent of and yet affiliated with the University. This year, therefore, we are celebrating also the Jubilee of the founding of our Faculty of Applied Science.

4. The time for an advance all along the line came with the accession to power in 1905 of a new government under Sir James Whitney, who at once appointed a strong commission to investigate and recommend action in regard to the University. This inaugurated in 1906 the Era of Unification and Expansion. Until that year the University, like a vessel which had left port in the face of contrary winds, tacking now in this direction, now in that, had been slowly putting behind it the dangers of the shore. But with the University Act of 1906 the wind became steady and favourable, and ever since the University has been heading out into the open of boundless possibilities. A Board of Governors was appointed by the Government of the Province, to whom the direction of the University has been entrusted with reasonably good provision for its support. On the academic side the faculties have been given more power, and their work comes under the review and confirmation of the Senate. New faculties have been created, old departments greatly enlarged and additions made to meet the growth of learning and the sciences. Students and teaching staff have increased as in the other great universities of the world, the spirit of the age having made itself powerfully felt in this Province. The demands for buildings to house the large numbers of students, who, in spite of heightened entrance requirements, pressed in, and for equipment adequate for the development of departments old and new, have been urgent and constant, and the Governors are often in dire straits to provide accommodation. Returning graduates will recognize the great change in the outward appear-



THE FORESTRY BUILDING



THE MEDICAL BUILDING

ance of the University, but visitors from other centres could doubtless tell a similar story of development in their own institutions. The University has sought to keep step with the best of its compeers, and has seen the approach to older studies, even philosophy, history and the languages revolutionised, and the division and subdivision of the sciences pure and applied proceeding apace every year. Research is a keynote of its high endeavour, and a fine body of graduate students calls forth the best energies of a large number of the staff whose example is their inspiration. One result is indicative of the tone of many other departments. The discovery of Insulin by Dr. Banting and the further researches of Dr. Macleod which won for them the award of the Nobel Prize in 1923 were both an effect of and a stimulus to the new spirit of co-operative investigation. Adult education under the direction of an extension department has found great variety of expression, and provision has been made through courses of instruction to meet the needs of cities, towns, and rural centres. Undoubtedly, the action of the Legislature in affording the University generous support has contributed to this new life and spirit: professors and students, realizing that they belong to a great body which is functioning with vitality, are stimulated to give, on their part, the best that is in them for their common welfare.

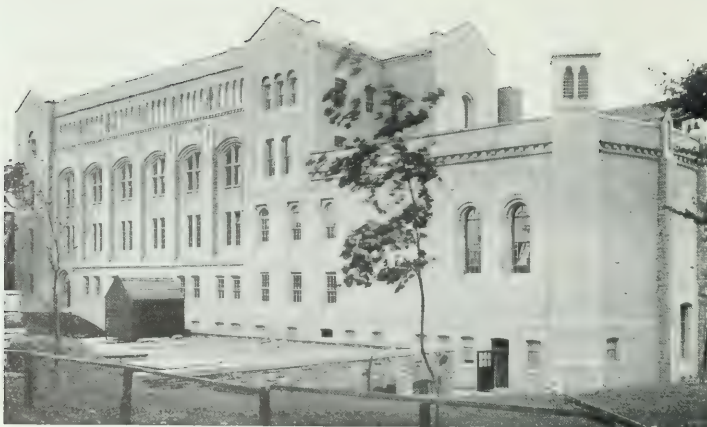
Appreciative of the growing prestige of the University private benefactors have in the past twenty-one years contributed more than six million dollars for its expansion. Of these the greatest individual gift was that of the Massey Foundation for the erection of Hart House, probably unsurpassed anywhere in respect of its adequacy for its purpose. Liberal donations have also been made to the Royal Ontario Museums which are supported jointly by the Province and the University, and to allied institutions such as the Toronto General Hospital in which the Faculty of Medicine has unique clinical rights, and the three other hospitals, the Sick Children's, St. Michael's and the Western which have granted their facilities to the University. Nor have these benefactions crippled the federated colleges. During the same period they have erected beautiful buildings, enlarged their staffs, and immensely strengthened their financial position, in this as well as in other ways having realized their ideals of Federation.

From 1914-18 the University underwent a consecration in her baptism of blood. At the opening of the War undergraduates began to leave, the outflow grew as the months passed, and soon very few men of age and quality were left. The University became a centre of war-work. In all nearly 6,000 graduates and undergraduates were on active service, of whom more than 600 fell. We have them in proud remembrance, and have inscribed their names on the arcade of our memorial Soldiers' Tower.

To educate the citizens of the country into a liberal and tolerant mind; to provide the people with the best professional services; to cultivate the spirit of learning and of scientific investigation; and to send forth those who shall transmit to others the sacred fire which has been received from ancient academic hearths—these are the functions of a great and living university. We are not fearful of having



THE MINING BUILDING



THE ANATOMY BUILDING



our University put to these tests. The tens of thousands of our graduates have, like a recurrent tide, carried high in each generation the character and intelligence of our people; we have had our share of men who have attained eminence in the public life of the Dominion and its provinces; the professions, literature, and the arts have been adorned by many who look to Toronto as their academic mother; discoveries made within her borders and publications by her teachers have made her name known in the world of learning and science; others of her sons and daughters by the hundred hold chairs and honourable station in other universities at home and abroad. Who then will say that the earlier struggles have not availed? Shall we not rather rise up and praise the good men before us who, with much toil, in many anxieties, but with steadfast purpose laid the foundations of the present University of Toronto?

R. A. FALCONER.



SIMCOE HALL—UNIVERSITY OFFICES



THE QUADRANGLE OF HART HOUSE

# The University As It Is To-Day

## GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

IN nothing is the unity of the whole University more apparent than in its system of government. Theoretically the University derives its powers from the Crown, and the mace is carried before the Chancellor on formal occasions. The Crown, that is, the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, delegates its power to a Board of Governors which, with its Chairman, is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This body is supreme and consists of twenty-two persons, none of whom (except the Chancellor and the President, who are ex-officio members), may be officially connected with the University or its Colleges. The Board of Governors appoints the President, controls the finances, administers the property, has charge of University buildings, and is the court of final appeal from subordinate bodies. It makes all appointments (on the nomination of the President) to positions on the staff of the University and University College. The Chancellor of the University, who is elected for a term of four years by the graduates of the University, is also ex-officio a member of the Board of Governors, presides in Convocation when degrees are conferred, and is a member of the Senate.

The President of the University as its official head is in constant and intimate contact with its academic and administrative work. He is the channel of communication between the Board of Governors and the purely academic bodies.

The academic life of the University is under the direction of the Senate, which consists of the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the President, the Heads of Colleges and Deans of Faculties, the full University Professors in the Faculty of Arts, representatives of the teaching staff of each of the faculties and colleges, and, in addition, of other teaching bodies and of the graduates of the University.

The Senate does its work chiefly through standing committees, and legislates on the recommendation of the Faculty Councils in regard to courses of studies, the conduct of examinations, and the granting of degrees. From its size and the varied nature of its membership it is influential in moulding opinion, and regulating university policy. The President of the University is Chairman of the Senate.

Below the Senate stand the Faculty Councils and the College Councils, which deal with academic questions, and prepare and submit recommendations to the Senate relating to their respective Faculties and Colleges. Over each Council



THE GREAT HALL, HART HOUSE

the Dean of the Faculty or the Principal of the College presides, except that the President is chairman of the Council of the Faculty of Arts. The President and the Librarian are members of all councils.

The Caput is a body composed of the President, the Heads of Colleges, and the Deans of Faculties. This body has a general oversight over discipline, and supplements the authority of the Colleges where the University as a whole is concerned. It is an active authority but has delegated a portion of its power to the Students' Administrative Council, a body elected by the students. Through the Students' Administrative Council the students enjoy a measure of self-government, subject always to the full force of disciplinary authority vested in the Caput.

#### STAFF AND STUDENTS

Since 1887 there has been a very wide expansion in the direction of specialized education of all kinds. To-day the University of Toronto is equipped to give instruction in a great many departments of academic and professional education. In addition to the traditional Faculty of Arts there are Faculties of Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education (the Ontario College of Education), Forestry, Music, Graduate Studies and Dentistry; together with Departments of Social Service and Public Health Nursing; and in close affiliation with the University are the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the Ontario College of Agriculture, the Ontario Veterinary College and the Ontario College of Art.

Co-education, which prevails in the state secondary schools of Ontario, also prevails in the Provincial University, all academic privileges being equally open to both sexes. Of 1,833 students seeking admission in 1919-1920 it was ascertained that the fathers of 351 were farmers, of 218 retail merchants, of 116 clergymen, of 144 artisans, and that among the remainder there were representatives of every variety of occupation. A university education in Canada is regarded rather as an opportunity for service than as a badge of social distinction.

With the enthusiasm of youth and the vigour of a northern climate the students fling themselves into all the activities of academic life. They publish a daily newspaper, compete with other universities in football, hockey, fencing, boxing, track-athletics, rowing, basketball, tennis, and every form of physical exercise; they have sketch clubs, chess clubs, debating societies, and all kinds of group meetings for the discussion of special subjects.

#### SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT

SESSION 1926-7

Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,780
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	759
Applied Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487



THE UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL TABLETS AT THE SOLDIERS' TOWER

Household Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Music	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Graduate Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365
Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318
Social Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Public Health Nursing:	Full time	30						
	Part time	235	-	-	-	-	-	265
Occupational Therapy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Duplicates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,629

While the majority of the members of the staff are graduates of Canadian universities about one-quarter of those holding the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor, are graduates of British Universities. A large number hold post-graduate degrees from American Universities; and others hold degrees from European Universities. Some of the instructors in foreign languages are native Europeans. There is thus an academic diversity which enriches the life of the University, while the inclusion of many from the Motherland insures a continuity of tradition. The University of Toronto has received in turn the impress of Dublin, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, London and the younger British universities. Contact with Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Harvard, Columbia, and Cornell has been constant and intimate. The quality of instruction in the University of Toronto is sufficiently indicated by the fact that within recent years two of the members of the staff have been awarded Nobel prizes. Some are fellows of the leading scientific societies of Britain, Europe, and the United States. Another has held the office of President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, while nearly three hundred graduates of the University of Toronto hold positions, many outstanding positions, in universities in the United States.

Instruction is carried on for the most part on the pattern of the lecture system of the Scottish Universities, but tutorial and seminar work is also being rapidly developed. Graduate work has been growing apace and much attention is devoted to research, with important results.

#### ARTS

In the Faculty of Arts of the University there are the four Colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College and St. Michael's College, and every student registered in the Faculty, except those in extension courses, must enrol in one of these Colleges.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TOWER AND DOORWAY



Each College gives instruction to its students in the following subjects: Greek, Latin, Ancient History, Oriental Languages, Ancient History, English, German, French, Ethics and Religious Knowledge. In the remaining subjects of the curriculum—Italian, Spanish, Modern History, Political Economy, Law, Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics, the Sciences, and Military Studies—instruction is given by the University.

This division of subjects between the Colleges and the University is based upon the consideration that the heavy financial burden of the maintenance of the scientific departments and laboratories falls upon the University and not upon the Colleges.

Each College exercises control over its own students, appoints its instructors, and thus is enabled to determine the type of teaching which it wishes to make influential in the character of its students. Also by this method complete liberty is secured for the various religious denominations in the University, and each College is enabled to share in the provincial grant to higher education. The students in Arts are thus members of a Faculty which is concerned primarily with their academic welfare and of a College with its own ideals.

In the Faculty of Arts instruction is furnished in a great variety of courses leading to the Bachelor's degree. These courses are of two kinds: the Pass Course requiring a lower standard of entrance and the Honour Courses which require a year's additional study in the secondary schools. The Pass Course, while permitting certain options, is comprehensive, not specialized, in its scope; the Honour Courses aim at specialization and are twenty-six in number: Classics; Greek and Hebrew; Oriental Languages; Hebrew and Ancient History; French, Greek and Latin; Modern Languages; English and History; Modern History; Political Science; Philosophy; Philosophy (English or History option); Psychology; Mathematics; Mathematics and Physics; Physics and Chemistry; Physics and Geology; Physics; Biology; Physiology and Biochemistry; Biological and Medical Sciences; Chemistry; Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Geology and Mineralogy; Science (General); Household Science; Household Economics.

The course in Commerce and Finance, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce is designed to provide a training for business and commercial life in general, and at the same time to prepare applicants for the consular service, trade commissionerships abroad, for the foreign representation of Canadian firms, for employment management, employment service, etc., as well as for the statistical and employment departments of large business houses.

#### MEDICINE

The Faculty of Medicine was re-established in 1887, having previously been in existence from 1843 to 1853. The entrance requirements for this Faculty are similar in standard to those prescribed for admission to Honour Courses in the Faculty of Arts, but the number of students entering has been limited, and



THE BIOLOGY BUILDING



THE PHYSICS BUILDING



THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING



THE HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE BUILDING

Ontario students are, of course, given the preference. A candidate for admission from the British Isles must present a certificate of registration as a medical student with the General Medical Council of Great Britain. So far it has not been found necessary, however, to refuse admission to students from outside the Province whose academic qualifications are sufficient to cover the entrance requirements.

The facilities for instruction in Medicine are greatly increased on account of the fact that the University appoints the heads of the medical, surgical and other services in the Toronto General Hospital (750 beds, soon to be increased to over 1,100), which is open for clinical instruction to the professors and students of this Faculty. The University has clinical privileges also in the Sick Children's Hospital (260 beds), St. Michael's Hospital (400 beds), the Western Hospital and the new Psychiatric Hospital recently completed in the University grounds.

The discovery of insulin by Dr. F. G. Banting, a member of the staff of the University, has greatly encouraged medical research and the subsequent generous endowments furnished by the Government of Ontario, the Rockefeller Foundation and private individuals, have provided for very great expansion in this direction.

The Connaught Laboratories are engaged in the production and distribution of Public Health Biological Products and Insulin, and through the Provincial Board of Health these products are distributed free of charge in Ontario. In recognition of the work which the University is doing the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation a few years ago made a grant of \$650,000.00 for the erection and endowment of the School of Hygiene, and in the new building thus provided the Departments of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, and Public Health Nursing, as well as the sections of Biometrics and Epidemiology and Physiological Hygiene<sup>5</sup> are placed. The Connaught Laboratories, which consist of Research, Antitoxin, and Insulin divisions, are intimately related and in close affiliation with the School of Hygiene. Teaching, research and public service are the functions of this School and of the Connaught Laboratories.

#### APPLIED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

In the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering courses of instruction are given in Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, and in Architecture. Admission to this Faculty is of a standard similar to that required for admission to Medicine. A candidate for admission from the British Isles must present a certificate showing that he has passed, or has exemption from, the Preliminary Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers. This Faculty is housed in a series of buildings where are to be found laboratories and machine shops of every description, including a specially constructed wind tunnel



PHONS, not only to vital, but to retrace all families and those in the greatest and the best operations of art and

THE FIREPLACE, GREAT HALL, HART HOUSE

for the study of aeronautics. As proof of the efficiency of this Faculty it is enough to mention the fact that the designer and builder of the great bridge at Quebec is one of its graduates, and that the Hydro-Electric projects at Chippewa and the numerous railway, mining and engineering enterprises of a young country would have been impossible without the large body of engineers trained by the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

#### HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

The Faculty of Household Science occupies a building which is the munificent gift of the late Mrs. Massey-Treble. Science is here applied to the home. Two courses are offered, each extending over four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Science. Besides these courses there are two Honour Courses in the Faculty of Arts leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. All four courses are designed to qualify the student as a teacher of Household Science or as a dietitian in hospitals, dining halls, and large industrial establishments.

#### EDUCATION

The Ontario College of Education, formerly known as the Faculty of Education, is the training college for high school assistants and specialists in the Province of Ontario. It supplements the work of Normal Schools established at various centres at which elementary school teachers are trained, and provides advanced courses in pedagogy leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Pedagogy.

In close connection with the College of Education the University Schools, a day school for boys which furnishes both primary and secondary education, provides practical training for the student teachers, and has attained a high reputation for the excellence of its methods and the success of its pupils in public examinations.

#### FORESTRY

The Faculty of Forestry was established in 1907 for the purpose of providing advanced scientific training for the care, conservation and preservation of Canada's great forest resources. Openings for foresters may be found in four or five directions, namely, government employ, private enterprise, teaching and other business. The Dominion Forestry Branch employs graduates to do the technical work in the administration of the Dominion Forest Reserves and for the extensive re-forestation programme now in hand. The Forestry Branch of Ontario similarly has in hand the administration of the Provincial Forests and a very extensive re-forestation programme for the waste lands.

#### MUSIC

The Faculty of Music gives a course in the history and theory of music leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music. Through the Toronto Conservatory of Music practical training is provided. This institution, equipped



THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

with a thoroughly competent staff, examined in 1926-27, through its system of local examinations conducted throughout Canada, 17,847 candidates distributed as follows: Piano 11,716, organ 24, singing 478, violin 711, sight-singing 61, theory of music (rudiments, harmony, counterpoint, etc.) 4,798, 'cello 6. Ten organ recitals were given by the university organist in Convocation Hall during the winter on the university organ.

#### GRADUATE STUDIES

The School of Graduate Studies was established with the status of a Faculty of the University in 1922 and provides facilities for graduate study leading to the various graduate degrees. The desire of the University is not only to provide graduate instruction for its own students, but for students from the other Canadian universities and from abroad. Upon the success of this undertaking depends Canada's ability to retain many of the best of her youth within her borders. A number of fellowships for graduate study have been provided by private individuals. Besides these many graduate students hold sessional appointments from the University as instructors or research assistants, and the Dominion Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research offers opportunities for graduate study through bursaries, studentships and fellowships.

#### DENTISTRY

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons is the licensing body in Dentistry of the Province of Ontario. For many years the College conducted a School of Dentistry which was affiliated with the University. The curriculum of the five years' course was approved, and the annual examinations conducted jointly by the College and the University, and on the completion of the course the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. On July 1st, 1925, the School of Dentistry of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons became the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Toronto.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE

The Department of Social Service provides a two-year course for the training of social workers: already, though this course is in its infancy, 265 of those holding its diploma have found employment in institutional and philanthropic work.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The Department of Public Health Nursing trains the nurses now employed by municipalities, school boards and departments of public health. Two courses are offered. This Department has been incorporated into the School of Hygiene recently established in the University through the munificence of the Rockefeller Foundation.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The Department of University Extension is organized to serve those who



CONVOCATION HALL



THE DENTISTRY BUILDING



desire higher education but are unable to attend the University. This service is rendered through Summer Sessions, Teachers' Classes, Extension Lectures, Workers' Educational Association Classes, Urban and Rural Evening Classes and Extension Courses of various kinds. Last year there were 2,768 students taking some definite study in one of these classes or courses. Through Extension Lectures more than 16,748 additional persons were given university service. This department also conducts a two-years' course in Occupational Therapy on the completion of which a university diploma is granted. It has become the custom in Ontario for any organization that wishes advanced instruction for its members to ask the Extension Office for assistance.

#### DIVINITY

The University is debarred by Statute from giving instruction in Divinity, but ample provision is made for this instruction in the Faculties of Theology of the two federated universities and in the federated Theological Colleges. Each of these institutions provides courses of study leading to degrees in Divinity. A list of these together with their denominational connection is as follows:

Knox College (Presbyterian)  
St. Michael's College (Catholic)  
Trinity University (Anglican)  
Union Theological College (United)  
Victoria University (United)  
Wycliffe College (Anglican)

#### LAW

The University provides a curriculum leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Law. These degrees, however, do not carry with them the right to practice law in the Province. The call to the Bar is under the complete control of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and students-at-law are required to attend the Law School of the Society established at Osgoode Hall. The University and the Law Society, however, co-operate with respect to the courses leading to degrees in Law, and it is hoped that a further co-operation may shortly be effected with respect to the teaching of Law.

#### PHARMACY

The Ontario College of Pharmacy is the licensing body in Pharmacy of the Province of Ontario, and conducts a College of Pharmacy in affiliation with the University. Students who have completed the course in Pharmacy may write upon the University examinations and so qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. The course in Pharmacy at the present time covers three years of apprenticeship and two years at the College.

#### AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at



THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING



THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

Guelph, Ontario, are in affiliation with the University. Students who have completed the prescribed courses (four years) at these colleges are admitted by the University to the degrees of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture or Bachelor of Veterinary Science, on passing the examinations set by the University for those degrees.

#### LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The University Library contains 220,349 bound volumes and 76,876 pamphlets, and houses also the collection of the publications of learned and scientific societies belonging to the Royal Canadian Institute. Within easy reach of the University of Toronto are the Toronto Public Reference Library and the Provincial Library which, with the libraries of the various colleges, are available for the use of the students. There are also small departmental libraries situated in the various University Buildings.

The extensive Royal Ontario Museums, within the bounds of the University, contain Archaeological, Zoological, Palaeontological, Geological and Mineralogical collections. In the Archaeological Museum are to be found treasures which have been gathered together and classified in Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Chinese, Japanese, American Indian, Costume, Furniture, Musical Instrument, Ironwork, and Faience departments. These unique collections give it very high rank on this continent. In addition small collections are to be found in the various science departments.

#### HART HOUSE, UNIONS, AND RESIDENCES

*Hart House*, opened on Armistice Day, 1919, is the splendid gift of the Massey Foundation, and owes much to the vision of Hon. Vincent Massey. The building itself is a fine example of collegiate gothic. In its widest interpretation it seeks to provide for all the activities in the undergraduate's life apart from the actual work in the lecture room. In the beauty of its architecture and the various functions which it performs it is unsurpassed on the continent. Hart House contains completely equipped common rooms, reading room, music room, lecture room, sketch room, photographic dark rooms, the Great Hall, used as a dining hall, a small chapel, gymnasium, squash courts, swimming pool, running track, rifle range, billiard room, library and theatre.

The women have as yet no building corresponding to Hart House, but this deficiency is to a certain extent overcome by the Women's Unions which have been established in the Colleges. The Household Science building contains a gymnasium and swimming pool for the use of the women students.

The University itself offers residence accommodation for 150 men, open to students of all faculties. In addition each College has a residence for its own students, to which sometimes members of other faculties are admitted; in all affording accommodation for between 600 and 700 men in these various residences.

In the Women's Residences maintained by the University and the Colleges there is accommodation for approximately 400 students.



THE SOLDIERS' TOWER AND HART HOUSE

*By Owen Staples*



University of British Columbia Library

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